

Appendix C
Additional Comments

Use this space to further clarify or explain responses to questions in the NPL Data Collection Form or Supplemental Data Collection Form For Unknown Source Sites. When clarifying or explaining a response, please *make sure to provide the question number*. Attach additional sheets if necessary.

The following information summarizes all the findings during the Pre-CERCLIS Screening of Celia's Laundry (CL). This site is on lot 247 on Eleanor Roosevelt Street, San Juan, PR (Figure 1). The scope of the investigation included the review of available information from the PREQB files, several telephone interviews, a target survey, and an Off/On-Site Reconnaissance on November 29, 2001.

CL is a laundry that began operations in 1978 and is engaged in the dry-cleaning, mashine washing, drying, and ironing of clothing. The site is located in a two stories building bordered by a parking area on the southern side and by a cyclone fence and three other concrete buildings on the eastern, western and northern side. The laundry operates on the first floor while there is a residential apartment on the second floor. There are two concrete platforms on the western and northern sides of CL building, and there is a large area with exposed soil or covered with vegetation or gravel on the backyard of the property, located on the north side of the property (Figure 2).

The dry-cleaning process is performed using tetrachloroethylene (UN 1897) pumped from a 55-gallon drum connected to and located besides the dry-cleaning machine. This process is performed over a concrete platform with a primary containment system in an outdoor and roofed area besides CL building. During the Off/On Site Reconnaissance five corroded, metal 55-gallon drums were observed on the backyard of the property (northern side). Three of these drums were labeled as containing tetrachloroethylene and were located over an uncovered, outdoor concrete platform with no containment system and over an area covered with gravel next to the platform (Figure 2). Both the concrete platform and the area covered with gravel were next to an area with exposed soil where two other corroded metal 55-gallon drums were observed. These drums, previously used to store kerosene, were partially buried in the ground (Figure 2). During the same inspection it was observed that the drum over the gravel area and one of the drums partially buried were bent over their side (Figure 2).

Due to the fact that within a 4-mile radius from the site three (3) of twenty-seven (27) PRASA drinking water wells were closed because contamination with volatile organic compounds, including tetrachloroethylene among others, which is being used at the site, and due to the conditions at the site may pose a threat to the groundwater, further assessment under the Superfund Program or other State Program is recommended.

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